works thrown up in rear of the line of intrenchments At Garrow's Bend is a five gun battery, als

the city. At Carrow's Bend is a five gun battery, also commanding the obstructions and the main ship channel for a distance of nearly three miles.

The remaining earthwork in the vicinity of the city are intended more rarticularly to repulse a landing of troops on the western shores, or a land attack which could be made at Portersville, on the Mississippi sound, and the neamarching up by the road to Spring Hill. The interestiments are about fifteen miles in length, and were some time ago, and at various points signal guns anemades have been mounted so that they can throw wers of grape and canister among the advancing for, ract of marshy land has been made solid by means spiles and earth, and on this made id a casemated battery has been built, armed with powerful nuns-viz: three rided pieces, four Dahi as and three long thirty two-pounders. Between battery and the Alabama river, near the latter, is a which aweeps the level plateau, over which is guard, as well as commanding the bay. Passing carbond, and this work is armed with four beavy guns. lee at Three Mile creek, and to the west of Mobile is a es of earthworks, several miles in extent, further de-led by a series of formidable breastworks, extending ween the Alabama river and the shell road a six-gun

tery commands the position.
ort Morgan, the main protection of the city of Mobile, Ala., is located on a long, low, sandy pennisula, called Mo-bile Point, at the entrance of the bay. It cost the govcament in its construction and armoment nearly a million asi a half of dollars, and is capable of mounting one hunfred and thirty-two guns and of garrisoning seven hun-fred men. It is built upon the site of old Fort Boyer such was noted for its successful resistance of a British not on the 14th of September, 1814. The old fort was a small redoubt, with an armament of twent; short car conades, and garrigoned by only one hundred and twenty non, all told. On the day above mentioned four British out the fort, having previously prepared a land force, maisting of over seven hundred and fifty men, with a battery of two pieces of artillery. After a sharp ongage-ment the Pritish were completely repulsed, with a loss of two bundred and thirty-two killed and wounded and the

Ornmodore's ship entirely destroyed.

The accompanying map gives all the locations of the abellines of defence, and the position of a portion of

The rebel troops of this vicinity were formerly un-er the command of Major General Simon Bolivar Buck but on the 8th of February last Major trby Smith went to Mobile to take charge the rest of to command a portion of Buckner's army:
bee; ently Major General Dabney S. Marry relieved
m, and is now in command of the forces at the city,
so garrison of Fort Gaines falls far abort of one en, while that of Fort Morgan is about fifteen About two thous ind men have charge of the by, and with the exception of the simple garrisons of the outlying earthworks this force constitutes all the troops in that vicinity. There is a garrison at Meridian, at the junction of the Montgomery Rallroad with the extinued there with the double object of rowing troops either upon Mobile or Vicksburg. It is acceptly reported among the rebels that their commander bt to the last, and rather than surrender the ty he will burn it to asbes. The citizens, however, bject to such a course, and threaten to shost the first nan that dares to set hre to their property.

Davis visited Mobile shortly before New Year's; but his visit was far from being one of enthusiasm e a pointed and pathetic address to the people; but the apathy with which it was received rather discouraged hopes of holding the hearts of the Guard

t long since the French Consul communicated with enior officer of the blockading squadron. He that, owing to the arbitrary proceedings of e military officers of Rebeldom, it was impossible for s of Mobile to get any supplies of provisions rom the country: that all the railroads were in the pos session of the government, and that not a pound of prostaring the people in the face.

permission from the Commodore for steamer to be allowed to make a passage to New Orleans, with several hundred persons of foreign birth, principally French and Spanish subjects, that they might avoid abso-

New Orleans, for his decision. It seems that ould not be exactly right to permit the rebels to od themselves of a starving population, and saddle them on us in the condition of paupers; for things of all kinds o been so very high in price for a long time that the ple in question who want to escape must be about niless; but whatever decision the Admiral makes

ere was an old gentleman in company with the Con-

who was very chatty and communicative. He said opie of Mobile were growing very restive under essure of their military despots, and that they to see once more the glorious old banner of freedly again over their starving city. He said ras common to hear men and women talk over ings they enjoyed under the old government, mselves what they had to fight about and were they fighting. Also that if they had power they would drive out their o and surrender the city and fortifications to the fleet at once. Such is an inside picture of the city of Mobile, and a sorry one it is; and it is fair to suppose that when so much want exists there many other places in Rebeldom must be about as bad; and if Jeff. Davis don't look to the matter in time he may some fine morning have a counter revolution on his hands. The old gentleman mentioned that several ladies whom he knew to be violent secessionists at the commencement were now as meek as lambs and wanted peace on any terms. They have verified the old adage-viz: people

who will dance must pay the fiddler.

It is rumored that the railroad from Mobile northward is entirely undergoded except by small squads of cavalry; but as it leads away from the front of the Union advance it does not require so strong a guard as it otherwise would. Between Grant's forces at Cerinth and Mobile is a broken track of several miles extent, many bridges destroyed, and a distance of 328 miles to travel—no easy march even in a friendly country. Therefore the guard in the vicinity of Mobile is sufficient. It is said that the non combatants would gladly welcome the Union troops. Many of the robel officers who own property in and around Mobile have transferred their rights to the foreign consuls, for fear of the result of the attack when it shall come. The fight will be a desperate one if only one-half is done by the rebels that is threatened by their generals.

The three Ericason batteries now building at Fulton Foundry Shipyard, Jersey City, are fast nearing comple tion, and if the engines were ready could soon be launched. They are the Tecumseh, Manhattan and Ma-hopac. Their length is 225 feet, breadth of beam 40 feet, and 1315 feet deep, and will draw when ready for sea about nine feet six inches. They are built upon an im-proved plan, and, having more engine and boiler, will far excel former iron-clads in respect to speed. One cannot but be struck with the beauty of model and quality of workenanship and floish. It is expected that at least pains nor expense are spared by the contractor to make those vessels second to noue. The docks will be of oak, instead of pine, and will also be heavier plated. The prejection of the deck is unlike the other Monitors, but gradually rises from the bull to the deck, in such a mancer as not to be affected by the sea, or in the least endanger her in a sea way. All de'e its in other iron-clads have been carefully avoided and prevented. The officers' quarters will be forward, and very roomy, and will be higher, they being some eighteen inches deeper than the others. It is autonishing with what rapidity these versels have been built, considering the number of unpleasant days we have had this spring. The Tecumseh is sunt days we have not this spring. The Tecunseh is now waiting for her engines, and will be ready to tameh about the 1st of July, and the others are being dushed rapidly, and will follow soon after her. They are being built by Zeno Secor. and are under the immediate super-vision of Courge Birkbeck, Jr.

A large brick building on sixth afrect, used by the exerciment for storing coru and cata, fell this evening, burying some twenty persons beneath his ruits. It is suppresed that about five are killed. We kinen are making excavations to rescue the wounded.

Con. 7. F. Meagher arrived in this city on Saturday, and is now the guest of Baniel Levilin, Esq., at Manhat-iantille, where he will remain for a short time to re-again his health.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and Edinburg.

TWO DAYS LATER NE 78.

Our London, Paris and Berlin Correspondence.

British Opinion of Hooker's Retreat and Losses.

Lord Brougham Thinks Abolitionism Inconsistent with Neutrality.

English Property Destroyed by the Alabama.

The Irish Emigration and Alleged Enlistments.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION EXTENDING:

Severe Fighting and Triumphs on Both Sides.

RECTION AGITATION IN FRANCE.

RI. Thiers Denounce. by the Governm.

George Jordan and Dion Bouciseult on the Matrimonial Relations.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE,

The Cunard steamship Persia, Captain Lott, which left Liverpool at eleven o'clock on the morning of the 23d and Queenstown on the 24th ult., arrived at this port

carly yesterday morning.

On the 24th of May, at eighteen minutes past ton
A. M., twelve filles west of Fastnet, passed steamship
Europa. 26th, at six A. M., lat. 50 45, long. 21, passed
back Arbitrator; 28th, at half-past eleven A. M., lat. 47.14,
long. 37.34, passed American ship James Foster, Jr.

The Inman steamer Edinburgh, which sailed from Liv-

erroll at noon on the 20th, and from Queenstown on the 21st ultimo, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The news by the Persia is two days later than the advices of the Jura off Cape Ruce.

Parliament was not in session in London, owing to the Whitsun helidays, and the English political news is consequestry unimportant.

The Parliamentary session of Italy was closed by royal decree on the 21st; but a new session was called for the

Another new ministry had been formed, with M. Rufos as President of the Council.

The National Assembly had voted an address of thanks 25th ult.

to the three protecting Powers, for the benefits they have hitherto conferred upon Greece. The United States steam corvette Mohican was at St. Vincent's on the 2d of May. It is reported that the Liverpool Trinity Board have

southern print of Cape Race.

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, write

on the 22d of May, says :-

weavers was held in Belfast, the Mayor presiding. The object was to enable one hundred and seven families, comprising four hundred and seventy-nine persons, to emi-grate. It would require, the Mayor said, about £1,500 to send them out, or 1 1 d. in the pound on the valuation of property in the Belfast electoral division

not the remotest danger was anticipated. Sir Culling Fardley Smith, a prominent and influentia

member of religious circles, is dead.

The race for the Oaks, at Epsom, was won by Queen Bertha, Marigold second, and Vivid third. It is stated that Mr. Naylor, the owner of Maccaroni, won £70,000

sterling on the Derby.

Lord Lyndhurst, " the Nester of the House of Lords,"

completed his Plat year on the 31st of May.

The officers of artillery of the imperial Guard of France have ordered a funeral service in the Jathedral of Ver-

rigate, have arrived at Brest from Mexico, having a num-ber of convalescents on board. The crews of those yes-sels are in excellent health.

The Glasgow called at Queenstown at about half-past

eight o'clock on the evening of the 21st, and reached Liverpool at three o'clock in the morning on the 23d of

May.

The New York arrived at Southampton, and the City of Manchester at Queenstown, on the evening of the 224 of

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

Our London Correspondence

Loxuon, May 23, 1863.

Parliament Adjourned—The American War Fire Extinguished—Has John Bull Calculated the Cost!—A Noble Ally for Joff. Davis—Earl Russell Demoits's the Nov Position—Feeling Regarding Gen. Hooker—What 'Morse Guards' Think of Stoneman—Polish Affairs at a Halt, &c., &c.

ofc., oc.
This is Derby week, and as next week is Whitsuntide, Parliament has adjourned for ten days. Then, as the Perby day was all a pouring rain and a sea of alicah, you may judge the week has been a dull one here in London town. Believing that Jupiter Pluvius would be the reigning red on the occasion, your correspondent staid at home.
As the columns of the Herald will testify years back I am no stranger to the great horse race, when half a mil-lion of people, from princes and members of Parliament to contermongers and Gypsies, meet on Epsom Downs to see a three year old colt win half a million dollars. It is a great occasion, but it requires fair weather to see and

enjoy it.

The rampant war spirit which blazed forth so fiercely a few weeks ago has gone entirely out, like a fickering candle. Probably they have calculated the cost, and do not like to contemplate universal bankruptcy caused by a conflict of years, and that conflict brought on because

they are the aggressors.

You will see how desperately put to it the rebels and rebel sympathizers are for champions to their rotten cause when they put forward in the House of Lords a man like the Marquis of Clambicarde. All the specious arguments he got up for the poor, miserable, losing blockade runners were utterly demolished by Eart Russell, and this is seknowledged by the liberal English press. With Gregory and Rosbook in the Commons, and Clan-ricarde in the Lords, seeesh has champions quite worthy of their configuration.

ricards in the Lords, seeesh has champions guite worthy of their cause. The friends of American liberty breaths freer since the news arrived of Hooker's safety. Liverpool and this sees heircles of "the city" were jubilant the first hair of this week with the news that a Liverpool issues had received a private selegram that Hooker and his army were priconers. Really New York and the American people owe much to that great form on the Mersey that has been built up and epriched by American trade.

he complimentary comparison.

I was grieved to hear the report that General Sickles and been killed, and greatly rejoiced when I saw it contradicted. He seems to be one of your best generals. The Polish insurrection drags slowly on; but as for news of any special interest this week, either English or Companies.

Our Paris Correspondence.

of the districts the struggle will be a very severe one. In the Sixth, for instance, in addition to the one recommended by the government, there are five other. M. A. Guerott, editor of the Opinion Nationals, is considered the regular opposition candidate, and besides him are M. Augustin Cochin (author of a work on L'Eschanage en

than ever before is an address, published by a number of radical democrats, red republicans and the like, recommending their brethren in the faith to silently but elequently protest against the entire present system by depositing blank ballots in the box. This appeal, which, under ordinary circumstances, would be considered as almost treasonable, and would, at least, cull down a warning upon the journal which gave it publicity, appears now in the Patric, a semi-official paper. "Divide and Conquer" is the motto now adopted by the government, which is throwing all the elements of discontent possible into the geoscal opposition camp.

The Confederate government, through its agents here, have been enclessvering to raise another cotton loan of five millions of pounds sterling. Mr. Slidell last week made a formal proposition to the house of Rotchschilds to give them a clear bonus of fifty thousand pounds cash if they would put the loan upon the market and obtain it. The celebrated bankers not wishing to link their names at this late day with so palpable a humbug as the government of Joff. Tavis, espectically but framly declined, and the confederate agents are now writing formore favorable news before they try elsowhere. E-langer & Co. are said to be sick of their bargain, and do not desire to make another of a smilar description.

A c-se came up before the Tribunal of Police yesterday, in which M. Mosthue, the Consul General of Maxico in France; M. Manero, Mexican Consul at Havre, and three other persons, were charged with having "entertained intelligences with the exterior baying a tendency to

Our Berlin Correspondence.

Bunus, May 20, 1863.

Affairs in Mexico—Dispute Between the Prussian Gover ment and the Chambers—Dangerous Position of the Country—Negotiations with Austria—The Revolution in

The two Prusalan officers, Major Kaminski and Captain Rosenborg, who were sent to Mexico to improve themselves in the art of war by taking part in the seige of Puebla, are said to have distinguished themselves greatly in the operations against that city, and have been presented by General Forey for the Order of the Lagion of Honor. If private accounts are to be trusted the successes obtained by the French have been very much exaggerated in the official building, and a great part of the fortifications of Puebla are still in the hands of the Mexicans but it is useless to trouble you with any speculacans; but it is useless to trouble you with any specula-tions on this subject, as you must have much later news

from the seat of war than have been received here.

The war between the Prussian government and the Prussian Legislature is raging with tremendeus fury—not on the field of battle, but on the floor of the House and in on the field of battle, but on the floor of the House and in the newspapers. In any other country there would have long since been an open revolution or a forcible dissolution of the Chambers—a 24th of February or a 2d of Le cember; but things are managed differently here, although there is no teiling what it may end to. Ever since the opening of the session the Ministers and the liberal majority have been abusing each other in the choicest Pickwickian terms, after which they continued their de liberations as if nothing had happened. It was reserved for General Roon, the most able, but at the same time the most overbearing, member of the Cabinet, to bring matters to a crisis. The difficulty originated in a violent and insulting speech of his against M. de Sybel, the reporter on the military budget, for which he was called to order by the President protem.

who happened to be M. B.cknen Dolff, the same gentie-

originated in a violent and localing speech of his against M. de Sybel, the reporter on the military budget, for which he was called to order by the President protein, who happened to be M. Bocknen Bolff, the same gentleman who was exided to the wilde of East Prussis curing the wars in punishment for his opposition to the Ministry, General Roon requested the President not to interrupt him, as he had a constitutional right to speak, and would not be jut known. The President replied that it was his province to maintail order in the House; but the General went on talking, without paying the slightest attention to his remonstrances, until maily his voice was drawned by a burst of indignation from all sides of the House, and the President called for his hat and closed the sitting. Now, by an article of the constitution, Ministers are certainly equilid to appear in the Chambers and to be heard there whenever they wish to speak, and it is fortunate for them that there is such a law, as not one of them is a member of the House of Fequities, the ten who continued to present themselves to a constituency at the last elections, including General Roots himself, having been rejected by everwhelming majorities, but this is no reason why they should be allowed to violate the roles of an assembly into which they are only admitted as it were by courtesy. According to their theory, however, the "dynnity that hedges in a king" extends to his advisors, and it is rank blasphemy to attempt to subject them to the regulations devised for ordinary mortals. The next day, therefore, a measage was sent down to the House stating that Nansters could not attend the slittings as long as their freedom of speech was intoriered with, and requiring, as a condition in which the compressed, and after some further pariying a resolution was passed adjourning the said debate size office, and approaching the same paragraph of the constitution—at the approaching the said debate size office, and approaching the analogous the his soft of the Amistery and s

the l'otomac will shortly resume of catalons, a statement which those may credit who choose. A more tikely cent is the supersession of Hower by General Hein'se man or ame other stations of the hours at Fashington. The democrats are urging the claims of McClellan: the republicans are calling for Fremont. There are meetings to denounce the war, and there will be, no doubt, meetings to denounce the war, and there will be, no doubt, meetings to denounce the war, and there will be, no doubt, meetings to enjoy and inno country more than in America will people flock to hear effective orstory, whatever be the subject or the speaker's views. There is also something southing to the sore vanity of the North in fancying itself determined and obstinate beyond the example of any people whom history describes when jet ugging under mistrume. The ent of this war is not to be looked for from any return to concein increase or humanity—any connection that the cause is unjust and success topical connection that the cause is unjust and success topical returns a sufficient number of mon interested in the continuous of heatilities, and able to persuade masses of

or to drag on to the close of President Lincola's term, or later.

(From the London Post (government organ), May 23.]

All doubts respecting the result of the recent buttles in Virginia have now been cleared away. General Hooker has recreased the Rappahannock, and has had the satisfaction of reporting the arrival of the remnant of his army at its old encampments at Falmouth. The events of Pecember last have been repeated. A federal commandarin chile has for a second sime led his army without openition across the Rappahannock, surprised the enemy spickets, taken no end of prisoners, then must the Confederate battalions in the full shock of battle, been defeated, and finally-recreased the river and recentered his former cantamments. In their several details there may be some discrepancies, but in their practical results there are none between the invasions of Lesenber, 1962, and May, 1861.

The entire loss sustained by the Federal army is set down at whot more than fitteen thousand men; but, large as the forces, it is a robably under the mark. In a de-

approached within a few miles of the latter city. As, however, General Hooker has been obtiged to reveal without taking advantage of the diversion than made in his favor, General Stoneman's exploit, however brilliant and during, Acu been without raulis. The Secratary of War at Washington has published an official stakement that is in every respect worthy of the Cabinet over which Mr. Lincoln pression, teneral Hooker's operations have failed, it is true, but without any section disaster. The organization and efficiency of the army remain unimpaired, and it will speedily resume offensive operations. Or a truth, it inch to also so more a fecurate to publish such a statement, and a great denocracy like that of the American Union to decept it with at represel.

The Emigration from Ireland.

Lord Brougham Avoids the Negro. t the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-ery Society in London, on the 22d of May, it was not that Lord Brougham had declined to take the chair, elavery. Resolutions were adopted rejoicing at the various stops taken by the United States government in furtherance of the omancipation of the slaves of the Southern States, and expressing the gratefulness of the states have of the states and expressing the gratefulness of the states have on the states and expressing the gratefulness of the states have forced by the Washington government.

April, more dead than anve. We could not get ready to come by this ateamer, but shall sail in four days for Liverpool direct, in the English barkantine Edith.

Respectfully, yours.

To Me srs. E. J. Chockes & Co., Liverpool.

The corgo in both vessels was British property. Both vessels were American, and sailed by the same tide from the Mersey. The shippers had taken every precaution against danger from the Alabama. They furnished the captains with certificates of ownership by the Mayor and other authorities, and it is now thought that our government will take instant action in the business. This deed of the Alabama may have consequences not thought of by Captain Semmes.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

et is said that the Eighth corps of Cossacks, forming part of the Russian army, had received orders to hold themselves in readiness to enter on active service. An engagement had taken place between Berdyczow and Machnowka, which resulted in favor of the justi-

An engagement had taken place between Baryczow and Machhowka, which resulted in favor of the insurgents.

Ozioski had a successful engagement with the Russians, in the environs of Zarki, while Dombrowski was successful near Klesszewo.

The Cas publishes a memorandum of M. de Pogodine, pointing out the means for the extirpation of the Poles in the provinces incor, orated with Russia.

Intelligence from Gonice states that an insurrection had broken out on the further side of the Duisper at Charkow, Pultowa and Colernegow. Near Charkow one thousand insurgents were posted, under Russian officers.

The Gazett of Marollowa says that above one thousand maurgents had occupied Zwishel and Vollagus. Near Kiew the insurgents had suffered a defeat.

A the usual students from the University of Kiew had joined the insurrection.

The Warsaw Credit Bink had declined to afford the government had called upon Prussia to be read; with a military force to assist in putting down the Polish insurrection.

Four booles of insurgents were under arms in Eastern Podoia. It is stated that in Lattic Russia and in Western Russia eighty-four districts were under arms in Eastern Podoia. It is stated that in Lattic Russia and in Western Russia eighty-four districts were under arms in Eastern Podoia. It is stated that in Lattic Russia and in Western Poton in the Lendon Times. May 19.1

Podoia. It is stated that in Little Russis and in Western Russia eighty-four districts were in a state of insurrection.

LORD FALMERSTON ON THE WAR.

[From the Lendon Times, May 19.]

The deputation appointed at the frades unionist mosting in favor of Poland, hold at S. Janaes Hall on the 28th, of April last, met Lord Falmerston hast evening, by appointment, in the Library of the House of Commands.

After hearing their address and arguments

Lord Palmerston and self-in the following the same in listening to the members of the deputation, who have spoken in such clear and insimilationly terms, and which do much credit to their intelligence and good feeting. I think it is always useful that a person occupying the position I do in her Majesty's government should clearly understand the opinions and feetings of that numerous and important class represented by this deputation. I think the generous sympathy and feeting you have displayed for Poland highly creditable, indeed, the sympathy of Englishmen for the victims of wrong and bad government is so general as to have became almost a proverb. No nation has been so long the victims of wrong and bad government is so general as to have became almost a proverb. No nation has been so long the victims of wrong as the Polina popula. By the twenty of Vanna a cannituation was guaranteed to Foland by Russia, and the Emparor of Russa of that they gave a constitution, but it was soon put to seep, and never yet tried. Russa never did, nor does that the day, wifit the compact she microsi into. (Hear, hear). I entirely share in the gancial feeling expressed twenty and for the seep and the seep and the seep of the seep of the came of the seep of the came of Poland.

Mr. Cremers—We are men of action, my lord, and have come to the conclusion that the only way to the seep of the content of the conclusion that the only way to the content of the content o The Emigration from Ireland.

OPPOSITION TO THE ALLEGED AMERICAN ENLISTMItchelatown (May 18) correspondence of Cork ExMitchelatown (May 18) correspondence of Cork ExOn last Thursday, our market day, this town was visited
by a Yankee gent having air the sits of a military man.
He addressed the people assembled at the market from
the winstow of one of our lastels. He told then that he
wis prepared to give any young man, able to work, a
passage from Queenstown to New York for threepence,
wish a certainty of good employment when they arrived
there. The consequence was that he got names and money
from over twe hundred young men.

This (Tuesday) being the day that he promised to meet
them to seconnany them to queenstown in order to meet
one of the outward bound steamers on Thursday next,
while I write our streets are crowded with young men,
and some young women also, awaiting his return.

Our respected parish priest, Doctor O'Brien, strongly
advised the young men of his parish at both masses on
on stunday against going with him. I am sorry to say
that his good advice is not likely to have any effect. He
said them very plainly there is no doubt but it will be the

Bodies of insurgents are said to have occupied Constituople, in Volhynia, and Jampel, in Podolia. The insgent corps, under Wysmouski, Zaprowicz and Cziwinski, have been completely defeated.

The Narowada Gazette publishes the statement that victory was gained by the incurrents on Monday in near Kamtonka, in which eight hundred Russians we almost entirely destroyed.

Podolia is quies.

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.

GAPTAIN SPEKE EXPECTED IN MOVEL.

(Alexandria (May 12) correspondence of London Times.)

(Captain Speke is expected here soon, as the Viceroy hasent a stearner to meet him, and orders to beity him in every way. His Highness is most anxious to see Captain Speke, and expresses himself delighted that so great a discovery should have been made during his reign. It is remarkable how general the feeling of interest is among the natives as to the discovery of the sources of the Nile.

THE LATE THEATRICAL MESALLIANCE.

George Jordan and Dion Boucleautt.

George Jordam and Dion Soucionalt.

MR. BOUCICAULT EXPLAINS HIS RELATIONS TO MAS.

JORDAN.

TO THE MOTOR OF THE LONDON PIMES.

I have been desired by my legal advisors to recerve any public reply I might have to the calumnies in circuittion concerning me until Mr. Jordan's case reappeared before the tribunals, but I cannot endure any further delay in publishing the following statement. I have no wish to conceal or disguise any improdence i may have committed, but I deny mest indignated the guilty imputations and disgraceful acts laid to my charge. In July, 1961, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan arrived in London from New Orleans, and from that time until the summer of 1862 they were received on the most intimate footing in my family. It soon became apparent that they lived very anhappity, it consequence, as Mrs. Jordan told my wife, of a connection which ber husband had formed with another lady, a matter which subsequently became notorious. In May, 1862, Mrs. Jordan left her home, and sought refuge in the hones of a friend. I was the means of inducing her to return, and of effecting a reconciliation. In June I opened frury lane Theatre, and by Mr. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan's desire I gave his wife mongagement; if Mrs. Jordan general gay mish in the secons, and each with me as their wife. Jordan general gay mish in the secons and each with me as mad my friends in my room, dised at my house, and exhibited every evidence of invariably seconted her in my carriage and left them as their down in passing. When he did het ones I invariably seconted her in my carriage to be door. Thi